

8 COMPLETE WORKING PLANS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

CYPRESS

FOR

ALL FARM Needs

(OF COURSE)

2 SUPPLEMENTS

CYPRESS

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VOL. 20

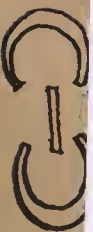
3 BARN - 1 POULTRY HOUSE - 1 HOG
HOUSE - 1 ...
HOT ...

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A PLAIN, FRANK
STATEMENT
EXPLAINING WHY

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

IS
THE
IDEAL
LUMBER
FOR ALL
FARM NEEDS

Also complete

**SPECIFICATIONS
AND WORKING PLANS**

(on 2 large sheets attached)

FOR 2 GENERAL PURPOSE BARNs,
1 STOCK-BARN, 1 DOUBLE
CORN-CRIB, 1 POULTRY HOUSE,
1 HOG-HOUSE, 1 SILO, AND
1 SMALL GREENHOUSE.

COMPLIMENTS OF
SOUTHERN CYPRESS MFRS.' ASSN.
New Orleans, La. and Jacksonville, Fla.

Ninth Edition, November, 1923.

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A WORD IN ADVANCE:

SPECIAL LUMBER NEEDS ON THE FARM

In many respects the needs of the farmer in the matter of lumber differ from the needs of his city neighbor. Of necessity, much of the wood used in permanent improvements on the farm is exposed to all sorts of weather. Fence posts and gate posts need to stand in the damp soil, and if they are not of "the wood eternal" will rot too soon. In short, all the improvements on the farm need to be built of the very best material, or the cost of repairs and replacements becomes appalling and discouraging.

Because of this peculiar condition, it has been thought well to prepare this little booklet on Cypress and its uses on the farm. It is based almost entirely on the needs of the farmer; its principal argument is the familiar one, "a saving of money." And in almost all business transactions

that is the turning point. The first cost should never be the last argument; the ultimate cost is, and should be, much more potent in determining a question of economics. The farmer, like other business men, hates repair bills, and will use the best, after he knows what is the best.

Since farmers have risen to the point of leading business men in any community, their needs and wishes have been matters of the most vital study by men of industry and commerce. "How will it take with the farmers?" is a question one hears frequently in marts of trade. If a new article is to be manufactured, the first point to be settled is, "Will the farmers buy it?" As a rule, farmers buy what they know to be the best for themselves in the long run. And for that reason this book is issued—that they may know more about Cypress, "the wood eternal." If they know about it, they will use it. If they will but read this booklet they will know more about it than they did before. A careful reading is enough. Please give it that.

"USE OF CYPRESS STOPS DEPRECIATION"—AVOIDS REPAIR BILLS.

*Reprinted from an Editorial in
Iowa Homestead (Des Moines,
Iowa).*

"Cypress timber has been thoroughly tried out in farm uses and it has been found admirably adapted to the purpose * * * .

"As we see it, the more extended use of this southern lumber will do much to stop the rapid depreciation of wooden structures. This in itself has been a heavy burden to corn belt farmers in the past because of the short life of much of the wood that has been used. To reshingle a farm building every eight or ten years means an outlay which is not offset by any corresponding revenue. It is a mistake to think that 'lumber is lumber' and that woods are all alike except that some boards contain more knots than others. As a matter of fact, all lumber is not alike, even when covered with paint."

**CYPRESS SPECIFY IT—
INSIST ON IT**

WHAT UNCLE SAM SAYS ABOUT CYPRESS LUMBER *on the FARM*

You know what a careful old party your Uncle Sam is when he renders his official reports. Well, here's just a taste of what he found out about CYPRESS LUMBER when he put on his specs to get the real facts about the wonderful "Wood Eternal":

**READ THIS—IT'S FROM U. S.
GOVERNMENT BULLETIN 95**
(Dept. Agriculture, Forest Service,
June, 1911.)

"FARM LUMBER"

"Much cypress lumber is employed in the construction of silos. . . . The farmer puts the wood to many uses, in all of which it gives good service. Its lasting properties fit it well for curbs, when material is needed that resists decay. Watering troughs for farm stock and feed troughs for sheds and barns are made of it; likewise troughs or flumes for conveying water from wells or springs. Resistance to decay fits it for stable floors and timbers near the ground,

THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

as well as for fences, gates, and especially for fence posts and telephone poles. It is one of the best available woods, because it shows paint well and holds it for many years, but lasts a long time without it. . . . One of the widest uses of Cypress is in greenhouse construction. It is pre-eminently fitted for that trying place, where it is called upon to resist dampness, excessive heat, and all the elements that hasten decay." . . . "In some southern cities heavy cypress planks are used for street curbing. Agricultural implement and machinery manufacturers make seed boxes of it, wagon makers employ it for beds, and carriage and auto builders work it into panels for fine bodies. Its slight tendency to warp has caused its employment by builders of incubators." "As siding it practically wears out before it decays. When made into porch columns it retains its shape, holds paint, and has sufficient strength. . . . It is placed as cornice, gutter, outside blinds, pilasters, and railing, and is much used for porch floors and steps." "The properties which fit it for such wide use are the freedom of the wood from knots and other defects . . . and the long period which the wood may be expected to last." (Also the great ease with which it is worked with tools.)

PUBLIC NOTICE:

How you can be sure that CYPRESS is CYPRESS?

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how are you to know that what you get is *Cypress*? And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it is the genuine decay-defying

"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS?

"TIDE WATER"
CYPRESS MANUFAC-
TURED BY ASSOCIA-
TION MILLS IS NOW



IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK

The one way for you to be sure that the Cypress you get was grown in a region near enough to the coast to possess the MAXIMUM of decay-resisting quality is to refuse all but genuine "TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS—and the only way to know that you're getting Tide-water Cypress is to insist (and keep on insisting) upon SEEING WITH YOUR OWN EYES the REGISTERED TRADE-MARK of the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., stamped ineradicably in one or both ends of EVERY CYPRESS BOARD OR TIMBER, and on EVERY BUNDLE of "small sticks" such as flooring, siding, moulding and shingles. This is the mark to BUY BY—now that every piece of the TRUE "Wood Eternal" made by a member of the established and ever-watchful Association is at once identified by its maker and "O.K.'d" by the Association mark. "Buy by the Cypress Arrow."

INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

WHY CYPRESS WHEN CYPRESS WHERE CYPRESS

AN INTERESTING STORY

We might present to you an interesting story if we chose at this time to go into the history of Cypress. You would read it through, even if it ran into a hundred pages; for while little seems to be known in certain parts of the country regarding this distinctive timber, its history would tell the story of civilized man. In Egypt, long before Abraham climbed the desert mountains that separate Chaldee from Canaan, Cypress was the wood of royalty. From it were made the receptacles into which mummies were placed; in those cases they are today reposing, unless the ruthless hands of vandal explorers uncover and desecrate them. But when they are found, the Cypress caskets are in perfect preservation, despite

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

the thousands of years they have served as sepulchers.

Gopher wood, from which Noah is said to have builded his ark, was no other than Cypress; in fact, it is the only timber mentioned in sacred writ with the one exception of "the cedars of Lebanon." So in polytheistic Greece and pagan Rome, as in Egypt, the wood of the Cypress tree was treated with religious veneration, and from it were carved the hideous faces of their heathen gods.

In this country, where nature has planted the most extensive forests in all the world of this timber, little has been generally known of its value until of very recent date. That it is the most enduring wood substance, that it resists decay under the most trying conditions, is but lately coming to general knowledge. Of course, it was not a lumber of widespread commerce until recently. The struggles incident to bringing the logs to mill, the enormous expense attending the cutting of those logs, the enormous investment necessary to be made before any product was

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

marketed—all have conspired to keep the forests as they were planted by the Creator. But through the ingenuity and energy of man, and the liberality of capital, history is repeating itself.

Cypress is again becoming the most popular wood in the world as its marvelous qualities are becoming known. The great swamps of the southern states, many containing as much as six feet of water the year through, are giving up their woody treasures, and the consumers of the country are being enabled to build as never before—in a way to avoid disastrous repair and replacement bills. "Those who build with Cypress build but once," it has been said.

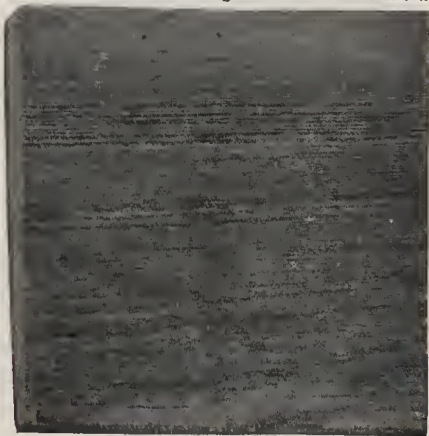
It is equally true that "those who build of Cypress can *build twice*" if they want to. There are numerous cases on record where an ancient Cypress structure has been torn down and the same lumber used right over again on another site, thus starting it on another century or so of honest service.

F. P. Gravely, Architect, New Orleans, says: "In remodeling old buildings, we have removed Cy-

**"He who builds of CYPRESS builds but once."
Yet "He who builds of Cypress can build twice."**

RIGHT HERE IS A PIECE OF CYPRESS SIDING

that was **"ON THE JOB"** for **91 YEARS**
without ever being painted, and whitewashed only once.
After a century of weathering there is not a trace of rot.



This piece of Cypress (shown above) was put on the old St. Charles Church, Grand Coteau, La., in 1819, which was in continual use until its site was needed for a modern building by St. Charles College in November, 1910. When taken down THE OLD CYPRESS LUMBER WAS AT ONCE USED TO BUILD AN OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM, and IS THUS IN USE TODAY.

Here is a letter from Father Maring, Pres. of the College:
(Written before the old church was torn down.)

St. Charles College, Parish of St. Landry.

Grand Coteau, La., June 29, 1909.

Our old church was built in 1819, and the sills, siding, etc., of CYPRESS, are in perfect condition. We still use the old building as a hall.

H. S. MARING, S. J.

CYPRESS is indeed "THE WOOD ETERNAL"

THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

press which had been in place over fifty years, yet was in excellent condition."

Among the many other cases is the one testified to by Rev. H. S. Maring, S. J., President of St. Charles College, which you will find on the page opposite together with an actual photograph of the siding he speaks of.

NOT A CURE-ALL

Manufacturers of Cypress lumber, as well as the retailers of it, do not offer it as a panacea for all timber ills. Few lumber needs are not supplied by Cypress, and it may be put down for the best general purpose timber in the world. But it is not recommended for wagon tongues, neckyokes or ax handles. It is neither stiff enough nor strong enough for either use. Yet, its weight considered, Cypress is a strong wood.

But Cypress really shines as a lasting wood. Its inherent properties for resisting the action of the elements are more than proverbial; they are real and prove themselves whenever put to the test. In trying, exposed, rot-inducing use, where other woods,

AN ORNAMENTAL ENTRANCE

to the Garden will not hurt the feelings of the housewife and the daughters. Ask them.



WILL LAST LONGEST IF OF CYPRESS.

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

even white pine with all its fame, disintegrate and fall to pieces, Cypress stays faithfully on the job as if it were created to do difficult and thankless tasks, and glorified in its ability.

Sap Cypress, like the sap part of all other woods, is not recommended for special endurance, though it probably will last a good deal better than the sap part of other woods. It is the heart wood of Cypress that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal." The outer rings or sap part of any tree is younger, softer, and by its nature less enduring than the mature interior. In the process of sawing boards from a log, some boards will be found to have part of an edge or other part that shows some of the outer or sap-conveying rings. It is best to use all heart wood for places subject to hard rot-tests. Tell your dealer this when ordering.

A FEW CYPRESS SPECIALTIES

If you have a spring to "box in," do not think of using other than Cypress. Getting wet and

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

then dry has no perceptible effect on "the wood eternal." It neither warps, nor twists, nor rots.

For curbing or covering the well or cistern, use Cypress. That is the sort of a test the wood likes. It is a trying place for any wood, but Cypress takes kindly to it and lasts for years, and years, and years, and then some.

If you would dam the spring brook and make a fish pond, use Cypress for the framework of the dam, as well as for the gate and the fish chute. To place Cypress where it is wet on one side and dry on the other is to give its lasting qualities a fair try-out. It makes good.

Mixing boxes, feed boxes, and hog troughs should be made from Cypress. The trying condition—first wet, then dry—has no bearing on its durability. In either state it will last until worn out. It will neither warp, twist, nor rot.

For water tanks, either above ground, or set down into the moist earth, there is but one timber that was perfectly adapted in creation to the use—that's Cy-

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

press. So with the swill vat. The chemical action ever present in swill has no influence on the wood.

Instances might be multiplied, but a testimonial in point is better. The Hillsboro Woolen Mill Co., of Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., testifies: "We use Cypress in our dye kettles, but they last so many years we do not need new ones now." A "dye kettle"! In what more trying place could lumber be placed? Yet Cypress stands the strain.

A CREAMERY WOOD.

Because of the absence of taste, odor, or coloring matter, Cypress is pre-eminently the creamery wood. Not alone should the building be of Cypress timbers, Cypress lumber, and Cypress shingles, but in buying machinery those of Cypress construction should be demanded. Nothing else equals it for churn, milk vats, can tanks, and buttermilk containers. It remains sweet, resisting the encroachments of all cultural growths. And for the floor of the creamery, no other wood, or

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"

substance, equals Cypress. Concrete harbors more microbes than will "the wood eternal," and when it comes to lasting, Cypress needs no certificate of character. It will outlast cement for a creamery floor.

A few testimonials at this juncture are important. James P. Younger, Creamery Supplies, Chicago, says: "Cypress has no equal for flooring in creameries; in fact, it is far superior to any white pine I have ever seen."

National Creamery Supply Co., Chicago.: "We use Cypress lumber practically altogether in manufacturing wood-body milk vats, also milk tanks, etc., and it gives much better satisfaction to our trade for its lasting qualities and nice finish."

Vernon Creamery Co., Rockville, Conn.: "We have a Cypress churn in which we have churned over one million pounds of butter, and the wood is still perfect."

**"BUILD BUT
ONCE"—USE CYPRESS**

**WOOD SILOS PROVE
MUCH THE BEST**



**AND THE
CYPRESS**

"SPECIAL"

SQUARE

S I L O

B E S T

OF ALL

There has been a good deal of argument as to the comparative merits of wood and the various substitutes for wood as silo material, but there is coming to be less argument. Wood has stood the test of practical experience much better than any of its substitutes.

The strong argument for wood is that it is a more perfect non-conductor of heat and cold than

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

any of the substitute materials, thus enabling the silage to properly ferment clear up to the walls of the silo. Where metal, clay, tile, cement, etc., are used, varying external temperatures are transmitted more readily to the contents of the silo, with the result that, in most cases, the silage touching the walls and reaching in for one foot or more may be spoiled and not fit for feed. The silo which does not turn out in good condition ALL of the material put into it will eventually cost the farmer much more money than the installation of a good wooden silo in the first place. And among woods used for silos, Cypress is so thoroughly established as the standard (by reason of its great lasting power) that a firm now advertising their own make of knock-down silos says in their advertisement: "We use long-leaf yellow pine that will *last longer than any other wood EXCEPT CYPRESS.*" That is pretty convincing, when a firm dealing in another wood admits that Cypress is best after all.

When silos first came into use

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

HERE'S AN HONEST MAN.
Note what he says inside our pencil marks.

*This is a reproduction of a Silo
 Advertisement in many farm papers.
 (Referred to on opposite page.)*



**REASONS why the ROSS SLO
 is the BEST**

*...that will last longer than
 any other wood, except cypress.*

*...are exclusive, and
 sary to make a...*

FULLY GUARANTEED

*to be as representative of
 manufacturing experience
 FREE catalog explain all. Write for it to-
 day. Agents Wanted.*

The E. W. Ross Co., 14 Springfield, O.

...St., Sp... Mass.

**"...last longer than ANY OTHER WOOD
 EXCEPT CYPRESS."** Why not get the
 best at **FIRST** and be done with it?

they were made by framing heavy timbers, usually square or octagon in shape. The circular silo is of more modern creation and style. Many farmers think that instead of making an improvement on the old style, the circular construction marks deterioration. Certain it is, they are not nearly so stable as were those first built.

It is an interesting and significant fact that wood is almost invariably used for ice houses, the reason being that more perfect insulation is secured by the use of wood than by any of the other building materials.

It has been demonstrated that concrete, brick and stone silos are very apt to crack and check; even those made of the circular cement blocks are found in practice not to have by any means all the qualities of stability or durability or economy that is claimed for them. More than that, ensilage in the artificial stone containers is very apt to sour and suffer from cold at fermentation time. The cold walls are more or less subject to "sweat," which at

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

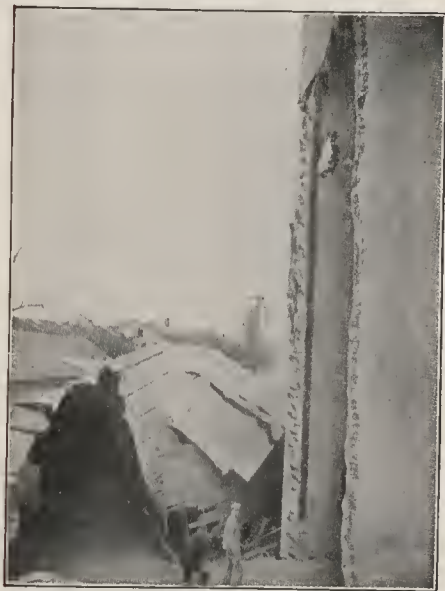
certain times wets the feed and damages it to the bottom. This condensing of the moisture in the atmosphere called "sweating" of stone walls is more marked in summer and fall, and is a source of heavy loss to many farmers. And they do not preserve the even temperature of the wood silo, a vital point for consideration.

Besides this, it is a matter of common knowledge that concrete and stone silos need to be gone over on the inner walls with a sort of pasty mixture at least once in two years, if they would be kept in condition. This cement "slop" is to fill cracks and kill germs that hide in the small holes of the walls.

The acetic acid formed by the fermentation of the ensilage has a bad effect upon the concrete, cement or plaster lining when that type of silo is used. It is the disintegration brought about, as well as the cracks which develop, which causes the best authorities to recommend a coating of cement every year. No farmer ever puts in a concrete silo except with

**CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL
OUT-DOORS"**

ACTUAL PHOTO OF CONCRETE COLLAPSE
(Name of owner withheld by request.)



This silo not only spoiled itself, but look at the damage to adjacent buildings. Wood silos prove up best, and CYPRESS is the best silo wood there is.

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

ACTUAL PHOTO TAKEN ON THE SPOT
(Name of owner withheld by request.)



This block silo was re-inforced by hoops and every precaution was taken, yet it burst the second time it was filled. "Better stick to good old wood." Cypress lasts the longest.

CYPRESS **STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION**

the idea that he is thus avoiding all future cost of up-keep, for a concrete silo is more expensive in the first place than a wooden silo. On this his line of figuring is entirely wrong, as there is a very decided cost of maintenance, which is especially disagreeable, because in many cases it is so unexpected. The best testimony of experience argues for this recoating of heavy cement "whitewash" every year. That is a source of much expense and labor—a nuisance—entirely avoided with a wood silo. When you build a silo you don't want to be eternally tinkering at it. Better build of wood in the first place and save trouble.

In the supplement sheet, in the back of this booklet, you will find cuts showing the old-fashioned square outside, but octagon inside, silo. It is worth your study. There are plenty of A-No. 1 reasons why the square wood silo is the best form of silo ever built—and always will be. The corners and walls contain splendid air spaces, shielding the green feed from cold in winter, and

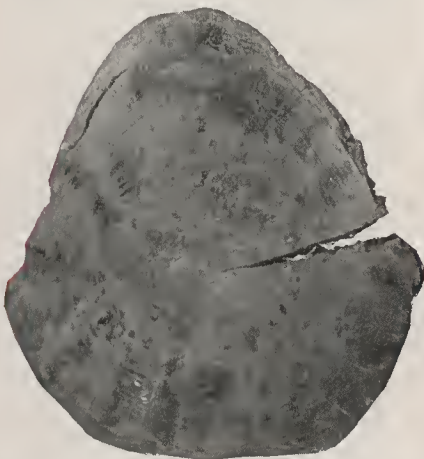
BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS

making it dry during the warm weather. This should be made of Cypress framing, shingled on top with Cypress shingles, clapboarded with Cypress siding, and lined with matched Cypress flooring, set upright. This can be low grade, but be sure to get all heart wood. ASK FOR, AND INSIST ON, "ALL HEART NO. 1 BARN." The stiff framing, with corners cut with 2x8 Cypress studing, will give you a skeleton frame that is certain to stand against any gale that blows. If desired, either for further bracing or for still better insulation or other reasons, a sheathing of Cypress can be placed inside the girths, and felt building paper placed inside it, and then the vertical flooring for the lining inside of all. There can then be assurance of no shrink or swell to the flooring, whether the silo is full or empty, and it will remain effectively airtight. In a silo, INSULATION GUARANTEEING UNIFORM TEMPERATURE is practically the whole thing. Do it right first and not have to do it over. This kind of a square

CYPRESS LOG, 8000 B. C.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY DR. VON SCHRENCK

the famous scientist, after it was dug from the Mississippi Delta *two score feet below the*



present level of the Gulf of Mexico. At the rate the big river deposits mud, it took over 10,000 years to bury this Cypress log to that depth. And there it lay until last year, when the New Orleans Drainage work exhumed it. And, being Cypress, it is **AS SOUND AS A DOLLAR**, yet *not petrified*. (Most commercial Cypress is over 500 years old, and your pasture fence may be of Cypress that was a standing tree 500 years B. C. ("The woods are full of them."))

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

wood silo is proven by experience to be the most practical and most efficient as well as easiest built and most economical of all types, and it will be a handsome structure, one that will match your other buildings.

The only completely successful silo is the one that turns out pound for pound, in good condition, all of the ensilage put into it in the first place. There are several sets of germs at work in ensilage, these being yeast germs, lactic germs, acetic acid germs, and several others of less importance. These germs can only properly perform their functions under certain temperature conditions, and if these conditions are not present there will not be proper fermentation, but there will be rot or sufficient putrefaction to prevent the feeding of the ensilage so affected.

Quite definite plans will be found in the supplement referred to.

A good place to put the silo is against the gable end of the barn, thus allowing openings to the inside. This saves the outer cover-

A DELIGHTFUL LIVING ROOM FOR FARM HOUSE

CYPRESS THE WOOD
ETERNAL



ALL CYPRESS TRIM, OF COURSE.

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

ing for one whole side of the silo, is more convenient, and adds to the resistance against wind stress.

On this point it may be well to read the testimony of two of the highest authorities in the country on silo building. Bulletin No. 70, Storrs' Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn., one of the most advanced of its kind in the country, says, at page 33:

"The material for the construction of a silo is a much discussed problem. Those who have constructed silos of brick or of cement generally claim that they give perfect satisfaction. There are nevertheless some advantages of the wooden silo over any other kind. In the first place, wood is a poor conductor of heat. It conserves the warm temperature at the beginning of fermentation so the proper acid is formed, and prevents largely the freezing of silage. Secondly, silage keeps best against wood, and nothing is lost

**"THOSE WHO BUILD OF
CYPRESS
BUILD BUT ONCE." TRY IT.**

A CYPRESS TRELLIS



WITH
WOOD-
BINE OR
HONEY-
SUCKLE
WILL MAKE
THE HOME
ATTRACTIVE

Above is a pretty design that fits anywhere and is easy to make. If "All-Heart" Cypress is used, trellises and arbors should outlast several generations.

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

around the edges. In some cement silos quite a loss of silage is experienced at the edges."

On page 35, same bulletin, is quoted an article from Dean Henry, head of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture at the time it was written: "Probably very few stone silos will be built in the future, as experience shows that a stone wall chills the ensilage during the curing process, and, if it does not seriously injure that portion next to it to a thickness of several inches, it renders it, at least, less palatable than ensilage nearer the middle of the silo." From beginning to end it is a question of economy, of avoiding waste. And the argument is in favor of wood construction, and the best wood silo is the square outside, with octagon interior.

SHEDS AND HAYRICKS

Some farmers keep more stock than they can house in the barns on their places. These have to put up temporary sheds, or build substantial lean-tos. There is no disgrace in a shed; rather is it a

CYPRESS *for the* KITCHEN



Photo of Kitchen in an All-Cypress House, by W. G. Masserene, New York. Note the decorative effect of the Natural Cypress Grain without paint or stain.

W. B. GRAY, Louisville, Ky.—“My Cypress roof is now fourteen years old without needing attention—Cypress is largely taking the place of other woods for outside building finish.”

THE WOOD CYPRESS THAT LASTS

mark of development, if one has stock coming on for care faster than the size of his permanent improvements will warrant. A shed built of Cypress, with Cypress posts set well in the ground, makes an improvement that no farmer need be ashamed of. And it will last as long as needed. Should he decide to build greater barns, the lumber that has served him in the shed may with perfect propriety go into the new barn, for Cypress shows no decay with a forty years of exposure in a shed, even if not painted. If you build of Cypress you may build twice of the same material.

And so with a hayrick. A crop of hay so large that it fills the barns to overflow is no disgrace; on the contrary, it bespeaks a thrifty and progressive husbandman. A hayrick will solve the problem. And if the corner posts are of Cypress, well set in the ground, a hay shelter that will last a hundred years may be built for a comparatively small cost. This should be shingled with Cypress, of course.

In the August, 1912, issue the

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

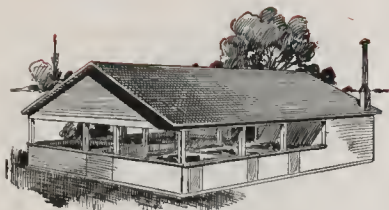
American Carpenter and Builder prints the following unsolicited tribute to Cypress from a foreman in a planing mill. It is not signed, but has every appearance of being genuine. It must be genuine or it would not appear in that substantial publication: "Now I am going to air my views on the use of Cypress for exterior. In a general mill, such as I am now engaged in, we have many repair and replace jobs in the spring, when people are getting ready to open their seashore cottages. I have never seen a post or other lumber of Cypress come to the shop that was rotten. I am fully convinced that Cypress is an everlasting wood. * * * It grows in the swamps, and when wet it is perfectly at home, and when wet and dry alternately it is at home twice. Take it from me, I will always recommend Cypress as the everlasting wood. I have none for sale." Volunteer testimony of the character of the foregoing is always the most convincing, and we are bound to sit up and take notice when it is so freely and honestly given.

25-YEAR OLD CYPRESS TANKS
In prime condition and perfectly tight.



Have been moved repeatedly. Now on Santa Gertrude Ranch in Texas. Printed by courtesy of Col. Holland, Editor and Proprietor of "Farm and Ranch."

**CYPRESS SPECIFY IT—
INSIST ON IT**



PIG PENS

Considered from the ethical and social phases of his nature, the hog is not a lovable creature. Many of us do not appreciate the quality of his native perfumery; some of us resent the profusion of the quantity he gives out. His table manners are uncultured; his voice is unmusical, and nagging, and insistent; his tastes and habits are all earthy. But there's another side to the hog question, and that is the one the farmer is bound to consider. Mr. Porcus is a profitable animal on the place. His ready appetite and the splendid digestion with which nature has endowed him render him a rapid grower, and pork is still a staple article of food for millions

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

of the human race. For ready money—quick money—the pig, if properly housed and stuffed with the right kind of feed, may be relied upon as a producer. A few weeks and the little frisking pig is converted into a nice fat roll of bank bills. He is worth looking after.

Seldom is the hog house painted. Outward embellishments do not seem to fit the nature of the beast; he is not a very proud creature, so why should man garnish his quarters? That's about the way we size up the pig-pen proposition. But that is small excuse for building a cheap pen, one that will rot down in a few years. Hogs on the farm are not going out of style in a short time; they will be grown with profit by the grandchildren of those who read this book. Then why not make permanent quarters of the job? Cypress is the lumber that will last for years and years in a hog house. It is a trying place to put lumber, so many parts of the structure are exposed to the alter-

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

nate influences of wet and dry. The experience of others is a safe guide for you, Mr. Farmer.

The O'Keefe Brewing Co., Toronto, Canada: "Those 25 Cypress brewing vats have been in constant use since 1889, and have given entire satisfaction. I feel that the lasting qualities of Cypress in beer fermenting vats under the severe conditions to which they are subjected will not be less than 50 years, while the life of white pine and many other woods, under the same conditions, is only eight years." Surely these testimonials are worth considering.

CORN CRIB.

Speaking of the hog house suggests the corn crib, which often stands nearby. This is another member of the farmer's permanent improvements that is seldom treated to paint or other wood preservative or decoration. Utility is not wanting in the structure, but little thought is given to making it "pretty." For that reason it should be made as sound as possible, for endurance is one of the most prized quali-

BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS



ties of utility. Cypress is the timber for the framing, for it is stiff enough to carry the burdens of golden, or white, dent, and carry them for many succeeding years. The roof must be of Cypress shingles, if the thing is to go on indefinitely without repairs, and Cypress boards must be on the sides to save replacements. Again we shall call in the testimony of others as to the endurance of Cypress.

W. S. Brown, Fairmont, Neb., writes: "In order to prove the durability of Cypress shingles, even in this dry Nebraska climate, we are sending you a photo of a schoolhouse built in 1888. (See page 69.) This building was built by the writer and W. T. Brink, contractors, and Cypress

6-inch shingles were specified, and they were bought of C. H. Ketrige, a lumber dealer of Fairmont. The writer personally remembers that lot of shingles as the finest he ever laid, and to this day not a shingle has blown off the roof, and from the general appearance they are good for 20 years more." Nothing else will serve the corn crib so well as Cypress. Use it.

FARM MACHINERY

It is not generally known among farmers, but nevertheless true, that the wood parts to much of their machinery is of Cypress. When they buy a new machine, if the wood parts are finely finished, varnished to perfection, so that the beauty of the grain is brought out, that wood is probably Cypress. Few woods take so handsome a finish as Cypress. The grain is so firm and close that varnish may be spread on it without the expense of using a filler.

In a recent catalogue of the Sandwich Manufacturing Co. of Sandwich, Ill., a large and respon-

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

sible concern making high-grade farm equipment, the company gives two pages to telling why it uses Cypress in the construction of its machines. It says: "The body part of our elevator is made of selected Cypress, well seasoned and of excellent finish. We have thought it an item of interest to mention here our reason for using Cypress. History tells us that as far back as when mankind began to erect permanent buildings and exercise judgment in the selection of woods best suited to varying conditions Cypress was given preference, because of its superiority in withstanding weather exposure." Cypress will serve you perfectly in farm buildings and for repair jobs.

FENCING AND POSTS

About the most exasperating thing on the farm is a "wiggly" fence post. Of course it is not quite so conducive to bad words as a fence post that is prematurely rotten, but you may put it down for certain that a "wiggly" post is one that is waiting for a chance to rot. Some woods do

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

not seem to like the ground—they resent use as a fence post.

Some posts that are generally used for the purpose do not last long enough to pay for digging the holes in which they are set—they are not at all uniform in endurance. That is particularly true of white cedar. Some last a dozen years, some of them rot down in less than half the time.

Cypress is the wood that endures in the ground. All testimony on the subject agrees that it lasts much longer than any other variety. And it stays put; does not get “wiggly” the first time a shoat rubs his itching side against it.

Any testimonial that attests the wonderful longevity of Cypress under the most adverse conditions is relevant, so we present a copy of a letter received from the Defoe Boat & Motor Co., Bay City, Mich. It was written April 15, 1912. It says: “We have used Cypress for boat planking for the past five years, and consider it the best available stuff on the market. We used to use white pine. As far as our experience has gone,

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

Cypress lasts longer and is obtainable in much better material now than white pine. It also costs less." The Racine Boat Mfg. Co. says it has used Cypress for 26 years, and "we have found it to be the most satisfactory wood that we could procure for the purpose on account of its lasting qualities."

And fence boards, if they are of Cypress, will stay. There is no telling when they will wear out. For it becomes almost entirely a question of wearing out. A government report says: "As siding it practically wears out before it decays." For gate lumber Cypress is unequaled. It is stiff enough, holds a nail, and lasts long after the "cows come home." We ask you to give to Cypress posts a fair trial; and the next gate you have to build, be certain that it is of Cypress, "the wood eternal." Use the same good judgment in the construction of the pasture fence that you try to apply in the "big things," build it of Cypress and you will avert repair bills.

CYPRESS BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS"



A GOOD BARN

As a fine house is the pride of the farmer's wife, so is a large, well-appointed barn the pride of the farmer. He never has a barn larger than he needs; in fact, since scientific farming has become the rule rather than the exception, his barns too often fail to hold the feed he raises. For it is a well-known fact that, acre for acre, farms are growing more stuff, almost double, than they did a decade ago. So it is not quite a problem that confronts the average farmer, but a condition. He either must return to the old, slipshod methods, or build greater to accommodate the product of his own advanced system.

Nothing in wood but Cypress

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS



will meet the present-day conditions on the farm. It is the "advanced wood," just as are the present methods in agriculture the "advanced system." It is as much superior to other woods as are present-day methods of farming superior to those of 25 years ago. Therefore the farmer who is living in this generation will use it in his new buildings. He will select his lumber with as much care as he exercises in selecting his building plans and contractor. You don't tell a real estate agent, "Buy me some land"; you tell him what land you want. You don't tell a contractor, "Build me a barn"; you go over the plans in great detail. Your wife doesn't say to the clerk, "Cut me off eight yards of cloth"; she selects what kind of cloth (silk or calico)

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT



she wants carefully. You don't say to a breeder, "Send me a two-year-old bull"—not you. Then why should you go to a lumber yard and say, "I want a thousand feet of boards?" Go into the lumber deal with the same care you exercise in other business transactions, and investigate Cypress thoroughly. Then you'll buy it, and once using it will never again accept a substitute.

Plans for three kinds of barn will be found in the back of this book. It will be seen that these call for Cypress throughout. A barn by either plan, built of Cypress, will represent the very acme of economical, useful and modern barn construction. These plans, by special arrangement, were revised and drawn from original designs by practical farm architects who know the farmers' re-

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

quirements in barns and other out-buildings of the types described. They are all that you, or any practical carpenter, need to build from.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

In no other particular are the advanced methods in agriculture more conspicuously shown than in the house in which the farmer of today lives. We said the farmer of today, meaning thereby the farmer who is really and truly alive to present-day conditions. The dead ones don't count. Running water in the house, bath, a piano, improved appliances for cooking and cleaning—all these go to make life worth the living on the farm or in the city. Some really up-to-date farmers have delayed to make all these improvements, waiting for the new house they are expecting to build. And they ought to build it, for without modern conveniences in the house the wife is not given a fair chance. She deserves to have her drudgery made into a state of endurable labor, at least. Without modern conveniences the work of the housewife is nothing short

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

of drudgery, and that of the most wearisome and discouraging sort.

Whether you are planning a new home, or making improvements (or repairs) to the old one, remember that with Cypress "you build but once." Cypress siding and shingles practically wear out before they decay and as an interior trim, it has a beautiful grain that can be finished "natural" or stained. It also contains very little resin and thus affords a good surface for paint which it holds well. "Stop depreciation before it begins by building of Cypress in the first place."

ABOUT A GREENHOUSE

Why every farm house has not a small greenhouse is a matter of frequent comment by city people. There's a plenty of room, that's certain, and somebody is always about the farm, so that fires are in no danger of becoming extinct. A large building is not necessary, and a small greenhouse will not cost much to construct; if it is built of Cypress there will be no cost in up-keep, so far as repairs are concerned. Cypress is un-

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS



equaled for this trying place because of its resistance to dampness and all elements which hasten decay.

Again the experience of others may be of value. The John C. Moninger Co., Greenhouse Builders, Chicago, says: "The greenhouses built of clear Cypress, free from sap, 21 years ago, are being used today by their owners, and the wood is perfectly preserved and free of any decay or rot." Meadow Vale Farm, Berlin, N.Y., writes: "My seven greenhouses are now ten years old, and I have not yet been obliged to spend one dollar in repairing any woodwork, with the exception of the posts, which were not of Cypress." Bassett & Washburn, dealers in cut flowers, Chicago, testify: "We formerly used hemlock and pine

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

in our greenhouses, but found the two-inch stock only lasted four years, while so far we have had no pecky Cypress rot out in the twelve years we have been using it." Cypress is distinctly the wood for greenhouse construction. No other building is so trying on timbers as the greenhouse, and Cypress stands the strain.

HEN HOUSE

By all means, use Cypress in the hen house. It is a tough place for wood.

Much of the wood used around a poultry plant goes in direct contact with the soil and will rot there if it ever will anywhere.

From a utilitarian point of view it is necessary that such construction should be of the cheapest possible material, and it so happens that the cheapest grades of Cypress are apt to contain "pecky" Cypress, and will thus last indefinitely.

The part of the Cypress tree known as "pecky" is so widely recognized as "rot-proof" that manufacturers of greenhouses advertise the fact that they use it

BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS



exclusively for all benches. And there's no harder test of wood on earth than that. It is almost as bad in a poultry house, but the fiber of "the wood eternal" is close; it does not absorb moisture readily on account of its essential oil, and when wet it does not begin at once to decay. Dry rot, that is so frequently seen in hen houses, probably induced by the presence in the atmosphere of strong acids, has no known effect on Cypress.

FOR THE ICE HOUSE

Nothing will do for the ice house but lumber. Concrete construction is proved to be wrong, because it is a poor non-conductor of heat. Ice will melt much faster in a brick, stone, or concrete building than in one of wood, and this has been many times demon-

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

strated. You always see ice houses made solely of wood.

As an ice house must be so constructed as to be perfectly insulated from varying external temperatures, it is necessarily up against the same game as a silo, and a perfect silo must be similarly perfect in its insulation. The question might be asked that if concrete or similar materials are as good as claimed for silos, why are they not good for ice houses, and there will be no answer.

Because of its known resistance to rot influences, Cypress is the only wood that will give you entire satisfaction in the ice house. Here is another place for showing the endurance of the wonderful "wood eternal." The ice house is usually dry on the outside, always wet within, and that just fits Cypress' peculiar talents. Framing, and boarding, and shingles must be of Cypress if you would have your money's worth of ice.

This goes far on the wooden silo argument also, and for kindred reasons easily seen. And Cypress' strange faculty of long

AN IMPORTANT FACT:

A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY "ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.

All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species is easily distinguishable.

"Sap" cypress, like the sap part of all other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "cypressene" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "HEART-WOOD" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the sap material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "ALL-HEART" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

life (attributable to its impregnation with the natural preservative known to science as "Cypressene") means that the lumber must be Cypress if you wish to land the repair bills on your great-grandchildren instead of on you.

PORCHES AND PORCH FURNITURE

More and more the porch on the farmhouse is a part of the house. Formerly it was entirely an ornament. As a result, the porch of today is wider and longer; its holding capacity is carefully figured upon before the contract is let for its building. It needs no saying that Cypress is a porch lumber. It takes paint as well as yellow poplar did in its day, and if left unpainted does not begin to fall to pieces the second summer nor the fifty-second summer. And such charming effects may be produced in the working of it.

Make the supports, stepping, rails, balusters, facing, columns, trimmings, cornice and flooring of "the wood eternal" and they will

BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS

then "stay put" for all time. It pays to make a permanent job of it.

For porch furniture, take the word of one who knows. George S. Waite, supervisor of the Manual Training School, in the public schools of Kalamazoo, Mich., writes under date of September 18, 1912: "We are beginning to use Cypress for furniture in our manual training schools, and find that it is quite successful, especially for furniture that is to remain on porches or out of doors, such as tables, swings, porch seats, etc. We have made quite a few pieces. The largest portion of my home is finished in Cypress, and is a source of a great deal of pleasure to myself and friends." Any farmer who is "handy with tools" may build porch pieces, if he has a lumber that is easy to work. Cypress is that lumber. Last December the director of manual training in Boston public schools asked for 100 copies of Volume 1, and for 70 copies of Volume 26, Cypress Pocket Library, to place them in the schools as textbooks. Boston always has liked Cypress.

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

GARDEN FENCE.

There are other duties for the garden fence than to keep the pigs and chickens out. That is work enough, we grant, but it should be an ornament to the place. Next to a bum garden, is a rummy garden fence. And too often the garden fence looks "like thunder"—to use a mild expletive. The case deserves, too often, harsher language. Use Cypress posts and Cypress fencing lumber, or pickets, and the matter of ill looks may be easily cured. Then paint it.

For trellises and arbors, whether in the garden or front yard, use Cypress, and no substitute. They are always out in the weather and subject to all the elements which hasten decay. Cypress is pre-eminently adapted to resist these rot influences. Paint or no paint, it will last. You won't need to take down the vines to paint a Cypress trellis or arbor.

In this connection we want to quote from a recent letter we received from C. E. Robbins, 4 Vanden Bosch Avenue, Auburn, N. Y. He writes: "My attention was first drawn to Cypress several

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

years ago by using some of it for dahlia stakes, along with some pine, etc., and after the pine had rotted away the Cypress showed no sign of decay. Since then I have used it for boats and canoes and it has been very satisfactory." Get Cypress for dahlia stakes, certain. Get it for the garden fence, the trellis and the grape arbor. Get it!

REPAIR JOBS

If you must patch the roof, get Cypress shingles.

If the porch needs repairing, and you don't want to pull it down and build anew (which you ought to do, probably) get Cypress.

If the stable floor needs replacing, get Cypress planks.

Don't patch the old gate again. Get Cypress and build anew.

Stop plugging up holes in the old water tank; get Cypress planks and make a good one—one that will last for your grandchildren to use.

For any kind of patching with wood, use Cypress. Use the only up-to-date wood, "the wood eternal."

JUST TINKERING

A plenty of farmers like to do tinkering, and farmers' sons are proverbially "handy with tools." Many useful and ornamental articles may be made, and no time taken from more profitable work. This is especially true in winter. A broken chair rung may be replaced, another leaf made for the extension table, a stand made to hold flower pots in the house or out of doors, or a shoe box contrived for a bedroom. A thousand items might be named, but the point is clear: A work bench and a few tools are all that is needed, except some Cypress lumber. We suggest Cypress, because it is easy to work.

On this subject a letter received from J. H. Yerkes, Grand Haven, Mich., under date of October 26, 1912, is in point: "When I get 'way down in Georgia I want to fix up a small amateur shop and revel in Cypress, for I love the wood. Next to our northern soft (cork) pine, Cypress gives more pleasure to the amateur in working and in results than any other wood I know, and the grainings

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE

are surprisingly beautiful, and of infinite variety." For beauty of grain, pine is not to be mentioned with Cypress. Cypress is more handsome than oak or ash.

In working with Cypress you also have the pleasant knowledge that the product of your craftsmanship will not warp nor twist out of shape and will last practically forever. For these little articles of utility or ornamentation. Cypress (as is true of "big things") is your one best bet in lumber. Well has it been said—"The wood all its users prize, the wise investor safely buys."

IN CONCLUSION

It is jolly well that we may conclude this little booklet with so good and true a story as this:

It is reasonable to suppose that a big lumber manufacturer knows lumber pretty well, and is apt to be thoroughly posted on the relative values of different kinds of wood for different uses. Well, here is the point of the story:

Without exception the largest producer of yellow pine lumber in America has recently bought a large farm near Kansas City, Mo., which he proposes to make into a

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

great stock farm as well as a magnificent country estate. Including the cross-fencing, miles upon miles of fencing will be needed. His landscape gardener (engineer they sometimes call it) favored a woven-wire fence to create a "park" effect, with concrete posts. The owner, however, is a careful student of economics and is convinced that the army of substitutes for wood do not, in the actual length of service they give, justify the increased cost of purchase and installation.

He also is a keen student of comparative lumber values and *THE WOOD HE HAS FINALLY SELECTED TO USE IS CYPRESS.*

Now the real point is right here—he did not have to *BUY* a stick of lumber for all those miles of fencing—*HE COULD SIMPLY HAVE USED HIS OWN YELLOW PINE FROM HIS OWN GREAT MILLS. BUT HE KNEW THAT CYPRESS WAS BETTER FOR THE PURPOSE—WOULD FAR OUTLAST HIS OWN LUMBER—AND*

BEST FOR "ALL OUT. DOORS" CYPRESS

HE TOOK SO MUCH ACCOUNT OF THE SUPERIOR INVESTMENT VALUE OF CYPRESS THAT HE WENT OUT IN THE MARKET AND BOUGHT CYPRESS (and will sell his own product to somebody else).

These facts are stated here not to depreciate another wood—which is a most excellent commodity for many uses—but to show that the very best-posted people on wood values apply their lumber knowledge to their own benefit without prejudice.

GUSTAV STICKLEY, a New York Architect — "I, myself, have found Cypress shingles on buildings 150 years old, still sound and durable."

NATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., Saginaw, Mich.— "Although distinctly a southern wood, Cypress gives equally good results in the coldest climate."

"An Ingrowing Fence"

(WITHOUT A NAIL OR A PEG IN IT)

Here is a glimpse down a country highway ("de big road," as Uncle Remus called it) near Monroe, Louisiana. **Well, what about that fence?** That fence has no posts. It was built by forcing Cypress boards between saplings. This occurred so many years ago that nobody knows

NOTICE THE FENCE

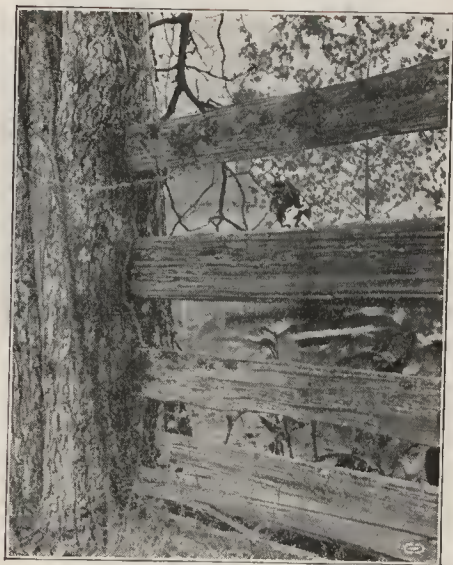


NOTICE THE FENCE

when it was, nor who was the labor-saving genius who did it. Then the trees grew, and grew, and grew. Look at the other photograph and see how the fence looks today. Note the size of the tree, and how deeply are embedded the

ends of those old Cypress boards—no one can tell how deep they extend in. Note, also, how weathered they are, yet they ring as true and sound under a

"THE PROOF OF THE FENCING



IS IN THE LASTING"

hammer as though just hewn or split (they never came through a saw mill). Is this longevity? Were those old Cypress boards somebody's money's worth? Why should not you do as well?

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

HERE'S A PHOTOGRAPH

without any "artistic license," of the
ancient brick Sanctuary known as

GREENHILL CHURCH



It was built in 1733 in Greenhill, Md. It was roofed with CYPRESS SHINGLES and for 153 years, or until 1886, needed and received no repairs. *The Cypress roof is in better condition than the brick walls.* Photographs of this and other structures equally antiquated are in the possession of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, duly authenticated by historical records, as well as borne out by the experience of the present century with *Cypress Shingles.*

ICE HOUSE NOTE:

A large number of northern farms must have ice houses. Wood used for an ice house is subjected to very trying rot influences, and CYPRESS has been found to be admirably adapted to this use. Its consumption for ice-house construction is growing very rapidly. The opening of people's eyes with reference to the qualities of CYPRESS has brought a number of inquiries concerning the use of this wood for ice-house construction, one of which comes from the engineering department of the Michigan Central Railway. This railway has a large number of ice houses constructed along its line, in which is stored ice for the refrigerator cars during the summer. The engineer who wrote the letter complained of the rapidity with which all of the woods they have thus far used rotted out, and as he has been regularly reading the Cypress advertising he wished information as to the advisability of using CYPRESS for this purpose. He got it, and you may look for Cypress ice houses on the Michigan Central shortly.

CYPRESS

SHINGLES PERFECT
AFTER 23 YEARS USE
IN NEBRASKA. Dry Climate.

Some people say that somebody else told them that they had heard somewhere that "Cypress shingles are not so well adapted to a dry climate," etc.

But they never seem to know
of any such cases in fact.

On the opposite page we show the best of proof that Cypress (for shingles or any other use) is just as much of an "eternal old reliable" in one place or climate as in another.

**"BUILD BUT CYPRESS
ONCE"—USE**

THIS PHOTOGRAPH
(taken in March, 1911) is of



**DISTRICT SCHOOL No. 18
FILLMORE, NEBRASKA.**
It was built in 1888, and the
CYPRESS SHINGLES are
today "good for 20 years more."

BROWN AUTOMOBILE CO.

Fairmount, Nebraska, April 6, 1911.
Southern Cypress Mfrs Assn., New Orleans, La.

Dear Sirs: In order to prove the durability of Cypress shingles, even in this dry Nebraska climate, we are sending you a photo of a school house built in 1888, twenty-three years ago. I was the contractor.

The writer personally remembers that lot of shingles as the finest that he ever laid, and to this day not a shingle has blown off the roof, and from the general appearance is GOOD for TWENTY YEARS MORE.

Yours truly, W. S. BROWN.

Cypress Shingles are Money Savers

PECKY CYPRESS

WE ARE SPECIALISTS



We want to sell you rock-bottom prices. Get the value of our long experience. Pecky Cypress, because of its durability, is the only wood now being used for greenhouse benches. Will sell to you at a special price.

"PECKY" CYPRESS

"The Economy Lumber," for uses especially conducive to decay and where you need not bother too much about good looks.

Many who could greatly profit by the use of "pecky" Cypress are not familiar with it—and if they saw it would "shy." It is not pretty. It is the lowest grade. It is all heart wood. It has little holes in it. Full of brown powder. The rot-germs have tackled it and *died on the job*. "Pecky" lasts longer than any other wood on earth. It practically never rots. In the South all platforms, sidewalks, culverts, bridges, gutters, etc., are of "pecky." All over the nation greenhouse men will use nothing else. (See advertisement of Adam Schillo Lumber Co. of Chicago. They boast of it.) "Pecky" Cypress is the one best bet for the uses above mentioned.

"PECKY" CYPRESS

Sample of "THE VACCINATED WOOD"



(Read Economy Advice on Opposite Page.)

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

Whether planning a Bungalow, a Mansion, a Farm, a Sleeping-porch, a boat or just a Fence—remember—“If you build of CYPRESS you build but once.”

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways, and believe we can give you real help. We do not recommend Cypress for EVERY purpose—other woods are better for some uses. We recommend Cypress ONLY WHERE IT CAN PROVE ITSELF THE “ONE BEST WOOD” for the given case.

Southern Cypress Mfrs.,
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Fla.

*Insist on TRADE-MARKED CYPRESS from
your dealer. If he hasn't it, LET US KNOW.*



Tide Water
Cypress
"The Tidewater Cypress!"



BUY YOUR CYPRESS
 OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN
 HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT

INSIST ON GENUINE
"TIDEWATER" CYPRESS.

IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-
MARK ON THE END OF EVERY
BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. CAL.